COORDINATING COMMITTEE PRESENTATION

November 24, 2003

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS 2003-2004, First Quarter

Production Information (first quarter '03-04)- IGF's net generation has been on a record setting level of 3,772.4 GWhrs, outpacing last years production for this same period. Net Capacity Factor is 97.35% compared to last years figure of 96.65%, plus '00-01's record capacity factor of 97.93%. The Forced Outage Rate was at 0.12%.

Year		**03-04**	02-03	01-02	00-01
Generation Net (tm)	GWhr	**3,772**	3,596	3,473	3,589
Coal Usage	ktons	**1,540**	1,460	1,389	1,451
Availability	%	**99.88**	99.93	97.47	99.64
Equil Avail Factor	%	**99.87**	99.81	97.45	99.58
Forced Outage Rate	%	**0.12**	0.07	1.15	0.36
Net Capacity Factor	%	**97.35**	96.65	94.76	97.93
Net Output Factor	%	**97.46**	96.72	97.22	98.27

IGS Unit Uprates Update - IGS Unit 2 will be uprated to 950 MWgross/ 900 MWnet (from 900 MWgross/ 855 MWnet) following the upcoming March 2004 Major Outage when final boiler modifications can be performed. These modifications include platen superheat extensions, overfire air system, and new burners.

IGS Unit 1 has already been uprated to 950 MWgross/ 900 MWnet (from 875 MWgross/ 830 MWnet) following the March 2003 Major Outage.

HIGHLIGHTS IN OPERATIONS:

IPP Facility Security- On September 30, 2003 representatives from the Utah National Guard, FBI, Utah State Public Safety Department and Millard County Sheriff's office met with IPSC personnel to discuss IPP facility security. The meeting included group discussion and a tour of the plant facilities. The visitors arrived at the plant in a National Guard Blackhawk helicopter. Some IPSC employees were flown in the Blackhawk to inspect the DMAD area. The group is planning a security exercise at IPP in the month of June 2004. The exercise will be a joint venture with the above mentioned organizations involved. We are taking our facility security very seriously.

Coal Handling from Long Term Storage- The fuel equipment operators (FEOs) are currently working extra shifts moving coal from the long term coal storage area onto the active reclaim area. With the burn rate exceeding the delivery rate, coal is being moved from the long term area to ensure the units are well supplied with coal.

Coal Blending- The Operations Department continues to blend Westridge coal at a 30% ratio for use in Unit 1. No Westridge coal is being used in Unit 2 until after the boiler and scrubber modifications are complete during the Planned Outage in March 2004.

Waste Water Holding Basin Cleanout- The fuel equipment operators (FEOs) are supporting the contractor who is engaged in cleaning the sludge out of the waste water holding basin. Our people are responsible for grading the road and dust suppression with the water wagon.

Environmental Emission WEPCO Targets- An in-house decision was made to operate the boilers to conform with the stricter WEPCO Rule for emission limits. This decision included the requirement to keep the emission accounting for IGS Unit 1 and Unit 2 separate, so that each did not exceed the historical average (plus forty tons) limit individually. A new Operator control display page was developed in the PI system which shows real time actual and target emission limits on NOX and SO2. Operating the units to stay within these targets limits has caused a significant increase in limestone usage and has reduced the fly ash quality (due to high unburned carbon content). ISG (site fly ash contractor) has reduced utilization from previous highs. However, ISG has added a carbon fixation process (used as an additive) to help improve marketability.

To assist the units in keeping within NOX limits and the scrubbers within SO2 limits, the coal yard is attempting to keep the Westridge coal supply separate and blend as accurately as possible to keep the sulfur inlet to the boiler consistent. This process requires extra operator effort and equipment run time to be successful.

Unit 2 Trips due to Thrust Bearing Wear Detector- On August 2 and August 9, 2003, Unit 2 tripped during the weekly test of the turbine thrust bearing wear detector. This test is required as part of the turbine operating procedure from General Electric. At first, the problem was thought to be in one of the control board timers, so it was replaced. After the second trip on August 9, it was determined that there was a mechanical problem in the wear detector that was preventing correct operation of the test solenoid. A bypass circuit was installed around the test wiring so that a unit trip could be avoided in the event of a test failure. Further investigation revealed that a critical clearance at the detector had opened up. That thrust bearing wear detector clearance was repaired and the test is now working correctly.

SIGNIFICANT MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES:

Pulverizer Rotating Throats- Maintenance installed Babcock Power (BPI) rotating throats in U1 E pulverizer in August 2003. This is the first BPI rotating throat we have tried. Techonomic rotating throats are in

U1 C and U2 D mills, B&W in U1 & U2 H mills, Alstom in U1 G mill, and, stationary throats in all the other pulverizers.

Pulverizer Major Overhauls- Replaced the gear box, yoke seals, and repaired the yoke during the U1 F pulverizer overhaul in October. This is the fifth mill overhauled to this extent. The schedule is to continue to do two pulverizers per year over the next six years, until all are completed.

Cooling Tower Fan Blade Replacement- We have completed one cooling tower fan blade replacement project to date and are preparing to begin a significant replacement project per the Hudson Products Corporation recommendations. The fan blades have reached end of life due to leading edge erosion from moisture impingement and the top blade surface has erosion and UV damage exposing fiberglass fabric.

Coal Conveyor Belt Replacement- We replaced coal conveyor belt 6 in October 2003. It is a 96" wide belt by 1200' long and required three splices to install.

Final Costs for Unit 1 Spring 2003 MAJOR Maintenance Outage-
The final maintenance costs for the Unit 1 major outage completed in March, 2003, are as follows:

Work orders completed	1608
IPSC man-hours completed	53599
Outage costs paid	$6,840,100

Major Work Scope for Unit 2 Spring 2004 MAJOR Maintenance Outage-
Preparation for the 2004 Unit 2 Major Outage (scheduled February 28 thru March 29, 2004) has been going in earnest since July, with the specifications and purchases- although some projects have been in preparation since long before that. The first area coordination meetings were held on October 30 and will continue at regular intervals until the outage begins. Following is a list of the major work scope.

- Complete scaffolding of the boiler furnace will occur to perform platen superheat pendant extension by 4 feet and to assist in the installation of over-fire air and burners for NO_X control.
- All platen superheat pendants will be cut and extended, over-fire air ports and duct will be installed, and all burners will be replaced in the boiler with low NO_X burners.
- Heat exchanger baskets will be changed out in both secondary air heaters.
- Reheat and superheat support lugs will be inspected and repaired.
- Turbine coupling bolt nuts for couplings "C" and "D" will be replaced with a new design (a smaller nut to reduce the stress on the bolts).
- "E" coupling bolts will be replaced with the new hydraulic type design.

- Turbine-generator bearings "T1" through "T13" will receive new vibration probes.
- The generator will receive a major overhaul and inspection including a possible stator rewedge, removal of the rotor, and removal of one of the collector end retaining rings for inspection of the rotor field pole jumpers.
- The main step-up transformer will be modified for improved cooling, and isophase bus cooling Phase 2 will be completed.
- Boiler feed pump turbine "1A" will receive a major overhaul with new diaphragms for stages 2, 3, and 4, and a pump performance upgrade.
- The variable frequency drive for ID fan "1D" will be replaced.
- The first phase of the DCS upgrade will be completed.
- Cooling tower fan blades will be replaced on the worst fans first per the Hudson report.

- Three expansion joints will be replaced between air heaters and fabric filters and two will be replaced in the scrubber flue gas outlet duct.
- Scrubber outlet duct turning vanes and structural members will be sand blasted, repaired and re-coated.

IGS Unit 2- Minor OUTAGE
The current plans for the upcoming Unit 2 Minor Outage is not to take the one week scheduled outage, due to prior planning of work completed due to a prior forced Maintenance Outage (Unit 1 Control Valve seat repair). This obviously depends on pressing Maintenance issues that may come up just prior to the Outage window.

ENGINEERING HIGHLIGHTS:

Helper Cooling Towers Placed In-Service- The helper cooling towers on both units were placed into service and an immediate decrease in turbine backpressure of approximately 0.5 inches of mercury was noted. The towers were placed into service just in time to help us through the hottest July in Utah recorded history. This reduction in backpressure will not only help the units stay on-line, it will reduce the plant heat rate through-out the year. The towers appear to be performing as expected.

Unit 2 Burner Contract- Early on in the project, a problem was noted with the burners on both units that caused them to overheat and deform. At that time, the Unit 1 burners were so bad that they were completely replaced with a redesign, while the Unit 2 burners were just repaired and modified. The Unit 2 burners are at the point now where they also need to be replaced and funds were placed on this years budget for that purpose. A contract has been prepared and bids received for these new burners. The contract will be awarded to Advanced Burner Technologies (ABT) from New Jersey. ABT specializes in after market burners and has a proven track record in large coal boilers. Bonanza power plant in

Vernal, Utah, installed ABT Low NOx burners in their unit several years ago and noticed a significant reduction in NOx emissions while maintaining good performance. The new burners will be installed during the outage next spring.

Induced Fan Variable Speed Drives- The existing ID fan variable speed drives are failing at an increasing rate and parts are becoming more difficult to obtain. We are planning to replace the drives over a five year period and use the removed parts to keep the operating systems in service. The specifications for the ID fan drives were prepared with the assistance of Black and Veatch.

The bid evaluation was completed for the new ID fan variable frequency drives and the contract was awarded to Alstom. One drive will be replaced on Unit 2 Spring 2004 and then two on Unit 1 the following Outage (Spring 2005). Alstom offered a drive similar to the existing LCI design, retaining our existing transformers and basic configuration. This will allow for the simplest installation with known performance utilizing our existing motors. Alstom has indicated that they will support this design, with parts for 20 more years.

Air Heater Basket Replacement- The contract for replacement air heater baskets for the Unit 2 Secondary Air Heaters was prepared and sent out for bidding. The contract will be awarded to Alstom Power Inc., Wellsville, New York. The installation of the new air heater baskets will result in a reduction of FD Fan and ID Fan Pressure with a corresponding decrease in power consumption. We expect to reduce FD and ID fan power by a total of 1770 HP. We should also achieve a reduction in a boiler economizer exit gas temperature that will improve plant heat rate and reduce coal burn.

DCS Project- The controls engineers went to Wickliffe, Ohio to review design strategy with ABB for the controls upgrade on DCS project. The following areas were reviewed and discussed; Combustion Controls, Burner Management, Turbine Control System, Boiler Feed Pump Controls and Main Control Panel Controls. The final graphic displays have been submitted to ABB for incorporation into the project. We will be working with ABB on faceplates for control work.

Generator Monitoring System (SLMS)- The generator monitoring systems installed on both units during the Spring Outages 2003 were placed into service. The monitoring systems were supplied by General Electric and go by the acronym SLMS (which means Stator Leak Monitoring System). SLIMS works by monitoring the gas flow from the generator looking at both the quantity of gas and the hydrogen content. If the mass flow increases along with the hydrogen content, then an alarm is sent to the control room indicating a possible stator leak. These monitors were installed as part of the uprate project to insure the reliability of the generator at the higher loads.

Burner Line Balancing- Balancing dampers have been installed in all of the burner fuel lines for Unit 1 and the flow to each burner has been

balanced. Balancing the coal flow greatly assisted the ability to achieve correct air and fuel balance at each burner for the desired NOx reduction with overfire air while also keeping CO emissions to minimum levels. Plans are currently underway to purchase, install and balance Unit 2's burner lines.

Boiler/ Overfire Air Performance Testing- Boiler overfire air performance testing was completed on IGS Unit 1 during September 2003 for NOX and CO emissions compliance as required by the Utah Division of Air Quality. The challenge was tuning the burner restrictors (coal flow balancing), burner air flow registers, and overfire air dampers to achieve NOX reductions without increasing CO concentrations. Final reports with results have been filed with the State of Utah.

Cleaning the Waste Water Holding Basin- Completed the demonstration project of drag lining the Waste Water Holding Basin and determined that this is a very cost effective method for removing the material accumulated on the east side of the pond. Removing this material that can be removed using the drag line will give us enough room to store several more years of scrubber sludge at the current in-flow rate . If the installation of scrubber oxidation air works as expected, the inflow may stop and no other removal will be required. A formal contract was prepared and given to the drag line company to extend their work through the winter.

Circ Pump Upgrade Project- The third of three circulating water pumps is now installed in Unit 1. We are currently preparing for contractually mandated performance testing of the Unit 1 pumps. Penalties on horsepower and flow at specified head will be applied to the resulting test data.

The circulating water pumps are designed to provide an approximate 15% increase in flow to the heat rejection system of each unit. This will be especially beneficial in controlling condenser backpressure during peak loads in the summer months. Preliminary results from the station data acquisition system indicates that the pumps are currently performing within acceptable parameters for power consumption, flow, head and vibration.

Scrubber Forced Oxidation Project- The scrubber forced oxidation project is now well underway. A full load contingent of at least four forced oxidized modules in each unit are now in operation. A temporary air supply system has been established utilizing one of the three existing fly ash air compressors. We are currently supplying approximately two-thirds of the design aeration rate to each of the modules in service. Manufacture of appropriate blowers has been awarded to Atlas-Copco, Inc. Delivery of the first two blowers is currently on scheduled for the last week in January, 2004. On-site construction, in preparation for installing the new blowers on arrival, is currently underway.

Periodic scrubber liquor testing has confirmed that the temporary oxidation system is providing benefit. As of the most recent particle size analysis results, the oxidation effectiveness has risen from approximately 50% earlier this year to approximately 80% currently. The operating objective with the new full capacity blowers is approximately 95%.

Circulating Water Line Investigation- The investigation into the extent of failure and the possible options for repair of the corroding circulating water lines is continuing. Last spring, we had an NDE firm examine the pipes using speciality eddy current testing to determine the amount of broken reinforcing wires in each section of pipe. The testing showed that out of 349 sections of pipe tested on Unit 1, 116 (33%) had more than ten (there are 340 wires in a typical section) broken wires with many having all of the wires broken. On Unit 2, 353 pipes were tested and 144 or 40% had more than ten broken wires.

We recently had a consultant who specializes in concrete pipe failures come and inspect some sections of pipe to verify the results of the eddy current testing and to see if the failure of the wires is resulting in more serious cracking of the concrete core. A section of pipe from each unit was removed last year to complete the tie-in for the helper cooling tower. These sections were destructively tested and the pipe from Unit 2 had a large crack along the whole length of pipe near the pipe spring line (the pipe spring line is where the analysis shows the cracks will start). The section with the crack had almost all of the wires fail prior to removal from the ground. Fortunately, the crack was opened up so an inspection could be made of the steel cylinder, no corrosion of the cylinder was found. In the absence of corrosion, the cylinder is strong enough to handle the normal and transient operating pressure with all of the reinforcing wires broken. However, over time a crack in the concrete core will result in corrosion to the cylinder.

The plan for repair and protection of the pipe will consist of two separate phases. The first phase will be to install cathodic protection on all of the pipe on both units. This will slow down the rate of corrosion to both the wires and the cylinder. The second phase will be to repair the sections of pipe most "at risk" for crack initiation. Due to our low operating pressure, it is unlikely that we would ever have a catastrophic rupture even if the core does rust at a crack. The corrosion would exhibit as a leak while still retaining sufficient structural strength to prevent bursting. However, even small leaks could result in unit down time to repair, so it is still prudent to expend the effort and resources to correct the problem before it occurs.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:

Overfire Air System Experimental Approval Order (EAO)- IPSC has received an initial Experimental Approval Order EAO to test the

overfire air system for NOx control of Unit One which was signed on February 14, 2003. This EAO was subsequently replaced by a new EAO on May 2, 2003, which was then subsequently replaced by a new EAO on May 27, 2003. The May 27, 2003 EAO gives 180 days from May 27, which is November 23, 2003. These EAO's allowed the overfire air system to be constructed during the 2003 spring outage for Unit 1. They also required the overfire air system to be tested and a report submitted with the test results within 45 days of the end of the test.

The purpose of the testing was to demonstrate the effectiveness of overfire air in NOx control, as well as provide data that can be used by the Utah Division of Air Quality (UDAQ) in making a final determination in approving the continuous operation of the overfire air system. The testing was completed, and a report submitted to the UDAQ on September 24, 2003. The UDAQ is in the process of evaluating the test results and will incorporate them into both a permanent Approval Order (AO) and our Title V Operating Permit (Operating Permit). This process will probably take several months to complete. After the EAO expires, we will have to turn off the overfire air system until the permanent AO and Operating Permit are issued, unless we can get another extension of time on the EAO. A NOI was submitted to the UDAQ on November 6th to get a new EAO. If the UDAQ doesn't issue a new EAO, the overfire air system on Unit 1 will have to be turned off on November 23rd.

Title V Operating Permit Renewal- The UDAQ issued us our new revised Operating Permit on August 8, 2003. Note that this does not include the overfire air system, our Operating Permit will have to be revised to include the provisions of the overfire air system after the UDAQ issues the AO for it as discussed in the paragraph above. Our current Operating Permit will be valid until August 8, 2008, with the application for renewal being due by August 8, 2007.

The new Operating Permit contains essentially all of our former permit requirements contained in the previous permit. In addition, it also contains some new requirements pertaining to Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM). IPSC has implemented the new CAM requirements. A representative from the UDAQ came onsite shortly after we were issued our new Operating Permit for an audit. The UDAQ audit showed us to be in compliance with our permit conditions.

WEPCO Monitoring- The monitoring for the first 18 months of WEPCO for Unit 2 and the first 7 months for Unit 1 is now completed. The Project is in compliance with the WEPCO limits. Compliance with WEPCO is on a rolling 12-month total basis, so WEPCO compliance will need to be demonstrated each month now for the next few years. The WEPCO monitoring requirements are a result of the dense pak modification that was made initially to the high pressure turbines.

Mercury Stack Testing- Earlier this spring, LADWP gave us the directive to allow EPRI to conduct additional mercury stack testing. This testing was conducted and the results were very close to those

obtained from the original mercury testing conducted in 1999 which showed us to be one of the two lowest mercury emitting coal fired power plants in the country.

Particulate Stack Testing- In early October we conducted the required annual stack testing to verify compliance with our particulate emission permit limit. The permit limit is now 0.184 lb/mmbtu. The test results were 0.004 lb/mmbtu for Unit One and 0.0052 lb/mmbtu for Unit Two, with both being well below the permit limit. A representative from the UDAQ was onsite to observe the testing.

Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA)- The RATA stack testing was conducted during the early part of November. This testing is required to verify that the Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS) are reading accurately. The CEMS monitor various emissions on a continuous basis. Our CEMS passed the RATA. A representative from the UDAQ was also onsite to observe this testing.

WATER ISSUES:

Water Supply Outlook and Projections- Because of the repairs on the dam at Sevier Bridge Reservoir, all water in the reservoir had to be drained. Accordingly, the Project rented out all of its surplus water this past spring and early summer, retaining enough water to meet the Project's needs. The make of the river has been adequate through this past summer to meet the needs of the Project. Because the reservoir was drained, there will be no ending holdover left in the reservoir. In order to build up the one year's holdover reserve that it has been the Project's position to maintain, there will likely not be any surplus Project water next year to rent out to the local irrigators, unless the winter is very wet in the upstream mountain drainages which supply water to the Sevier River.

Repairs on the Dam at Sevier Bridge Reservoir- Repairs on the dam at Sevier Bridge Reservoir started on August 15th. These repairs include installing a new guard control gate for the outlet works, adding a stability berm for seismic protection on the upstream face of the dam, and reshaping the slope and face of the upstream face of the dam. These repairs have gone very well and are almost completed.

It presently appears that the cost of these repairs will be somewhere around $3.5 million. The State of Utah is funding 95% of this amount (about $3.3 million) in the form of a grant, the five DMADC irrigation companies which the Project is a shareholder in are coming up with the remaining 5% (about $0.2 million). The local irrigation companies have already collected and paid the majority of their portion of this through past assessments.

The State also conducted an inspection on the tunnel and gates in the tunnel at the end of October. As a result of the inspection, the State is requiring that the water companies repair part of the floor section.

There is also some work that needs to be done on the old gate house and gates. The State will participate on the funding of the gate house, but not the floor. The water companies will have the contractor do this work while he is still mobilized and onsite at the dam.

The next required phase of repairs for Sevier Bridge Reservoir will likely begin within the next three or four years and will involve expanding the spillway capacity at the dam. The State has also indicated that the studies and repairs required for the DMAD Reservoir (owned by the four DMAD irrigation companies) will likely begin within two years. The scope of work to be done on the DMAD Reservoir is not firmed up, it will take some additional geotechnical investigations. As it presently stands, any required repairs for the DMAD Reservoir will also be funded at the 95% grant from the State versus 5% local irrigation company ratio.

HIGHLIGHTS IN SAFETY:

Safety Statistics- Safety statistics through October 2003 have been reviewed. There were four OSHA recordable cases reported in the last four months. These four cases can be stated as a rate of 2.71 injuries for every 200,000 hours worked. One of these injuries resulted in a surgical repair of an employee's arm. This lost-time case is the first one this fiscal year and can be stated as a rate of 0.68 lost-time injuries for every 200,000 hours worked. During October, we achieved our goal of zero recordables each month.

Training- The training tracking data has been reviewed for the 1st quarter of the 2003-2004 fiscal year. The results show that a high level of performance is being maintained as a corporation. 99.1% of those classes that are required to be taken by all employees were completed. Of the 2,928 indicators being tracked, all but 25 were current on 30 September 2003. All employees are required to complete the following six "Core Classes" to remain current:

Environmental Policy (PAI 191)	Every 2 years
Hazard Communications	Each year
Fire Extinguisher Training	Every 2 years
Fire Extinguisher Practical	Every 2 years
Driver's License Review	Every 3 years
Emergency Procedures	Every year

The training tracking software program was expanded to track the "**Craft Specific Training**." The same format was used and the reports generated show that of the 6,551 indicators tracked, 6,270 were current on 30 September 2003. This shows that 95.7% of the indicators were current. Overall 96.8% of the 9,479 indicators being tracked were current.

The AED Project- IPSC is teaming up with the Delta Hospital to establish a Public Access Defibrillator Program in West Millard County.

As part of the annual Health, Safety, and Wellness Fair on May 15, we held a silent auction of items crafted by employees at IPSC, services provided by employees, and other donated merchandise. These donated items and services were sold to raise money to start up this program in our community. The $6,238.08 raised was used to purchase four AED units, one trainer unit, and four CPR manikins. These were purchased and donated to the community.

In addition, two AED units and one trainer unit were purchased by IPSC for access by its employees. One unit was mounted in the main control room and one in the main hallway outside of the medical clinic. The first certification class was held on November 4, 2003, where six employees were trained to respond and use the AEDs. Additional classes are being offered. IPSC employees will serve a dual role as workplace and community responders.

OSHA Citation- A settlement agreement has been signed by the Utah Industrial Commission closing an open citation issued on July 10, 2001. IPSC settled on this citation by signing the agreement on June 28, 2002. The UOSHA Compliance Manager neglected to sign the agreement until September 30, 2003. The citation included two serious and one other-than-serious violation. The two serious and their penalties were deleted, and the other-than-serious was not amended. The remaining total penalty was amended to $500 which has been paid.

Staywell Wellness Program

Lower Back Injury Prevention and Management

In 1996 the Rehab/Wellness committee implemented additional programs to further decrease the number of lower back injuries and keep expenses down. The first was designed to assist in preventing back injuries. It consisted of:

- Required annual back school for all Maintenance personnel
- Periodic (usually bi-annual) back school for Operations
- Annual range of motion assessments (flexibility)
- Pre-work stretch program
- Supervisors training classes

The second was designed to effectively manage the injury and control costs after an injury occurred. This included:

- Immediate management of primary injury and preventative intervention of secondary complications
- Education program on seeking early treatment verses just early reporting
- Instant electronic notification to rehabilitation committee members when an accident report is filed
- Direct communication between first aid nurse and health analyst
- Early active treatment
- Aggressive return to work program
- Early referral to company doctor and physiatrist

- Surgical consultation only after all other conservative measures failed

Lower Back Injury Data 1988-1996 (by fiscal year)

	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
Injuries	25	22	15	15	12	15	12	13
Lost Time	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Direct Medical Cost	43,859	39,905	72,951	68,978	17,342	53,152	66,742	27,729

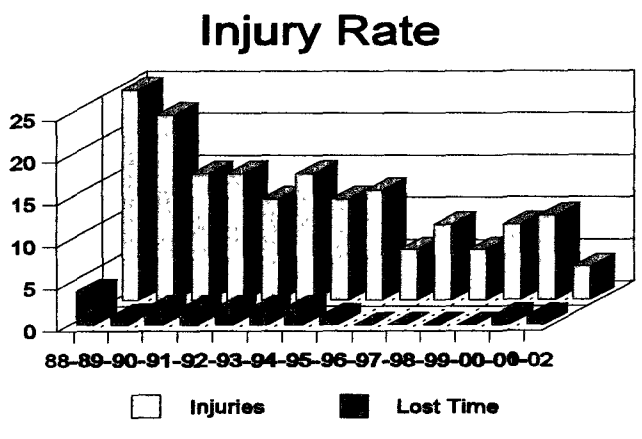
Lower Back Injury data 1996-2002 (by fiscal year)

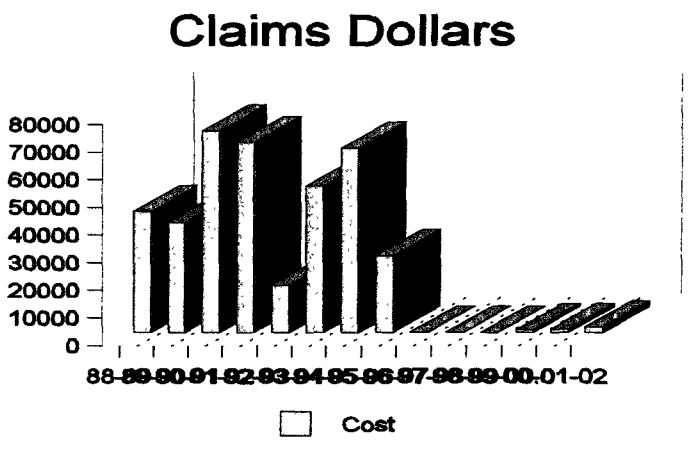
	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02
Injuries	6	8	3	9	10	4
Lost Time	0	0	0	0	1	1
Direct Medical Cost 143	.00	.00	953	1,100	2,045	

Statistical Information

1. Between August 1988 and July 1996 we averaged $48,832/ yr in back injury claims. This has reduced to an average of $706 per year between August 1996 and July 2002.

2. We averaged 16.125 lower back injuries between August 1988 and July 1996. For August 1996 to July 2002 we averaged 6.66 low back injuries per year.





3. We have not had an employee receive low back surgery for a work related condition since 1996.

4. What percentage of injuries were severe (IE: disc herniation)? 12.4% between August 1988 and July 1996 and 12.5% for subsequent years. Even though we have still seen the same percentage of severe lower back injuries, we have not had the same percentage of outflow with expenses.

SUPPORT SERVICES HIGHLIGHTS:

New Hirees- Since July 1, 2003, one new employee has been hired. A laborer named Zane Draper.

Testing for Laborer Candidates- Each year the day after Labor Day, candidates that have expressed an interest in the entry level position of Laborer, are invited to take a two-hour test. Based on past experience, about 20% of the candidates will pass the test. Some of those that pass will be invited to come for an interview when there are job openings. The interview is structured to have four management or supervisory employees interview the candidates, a written record of the interview is made and all candidates respond to the same questions. The candidates answers are written down and scored so that comparisons can be made for selecting those that are considered the strongest candidates from the interview. After drug test results are received a conditional job offer is made to those considered to be the best candidates. Many of those passing the test have a four year college degree or a two year technical degree, or some equivalent combination of education and work experience.

This past September 2, 2003, we tested 217 candidates, 57 passed. This is a slightly higher passing rate, 25%, than in previous years. As entry level openings occur, we will make job offers to those that have passed the test.

UTILITY COMPARISON- Conducting a comparison of the Western United States Region (NERC- WSCC) top 24 coal fired stations greater than 400 MWnets. Information gathered from "**Power**" magazine, August 2003, based on info furnished from FERC & EIA for calendar year 2002

Intermountain ranks **3rd** of 24 in Total Net Generation at 13,486,000 MWhrs. The average WSCC generation for a coal fired power station is 7,990,000 Mwhrs.

Intermountain ranks **3rd** of 24 in Net Capacity Factor at 92.7%. The average WSCC net capacity factor for a coal fired power station is 79.6%

Intermountain ranked **1st** of 24 with a Net Station Heat Rate of 9,381 btu/kwhr. The WSCC average performance was 10,627 btu/kwhr.

Intermountain ranks **7th** of 24 in Total Production Costs at 1.29 cents/kwhr. The average WSCC Total Production Costs is 1.66 cents/kwhr.

Intermountain ranks **18th** of 24 (w/ WSCC) in NOx Emissions at 0.414 #/mmbtu. The average WSCC NOx emissions is 0.383 #/mmbtu. The average Nationally (ALL Coal plants) for NOx emissions is 0.412 #/mmbtu. Recent modifications (4/2003 Outage) with Overfire Air dropped IGS U1 to 0.370 #/mmbtu. Future modifications include burner replacement.

Intermountain ranks **3rd** of 24 (w/ WSCC) in SO2 Emissions at 0.049 #/mmbtu. The average WSCC SO2 emissions is 0.372 #/mmbtu. The average Nationally (ALL Coal plants) for SO2 emissions is 1.055 #/mmbtu. NOTE: The majority of WSCC plants have scrubbers, whereas the majority of plants Nationally do not.